The GENERAL CHURCH PROGRAM

1947 • 1948 • 1949

AS PROPOSED TO THE GENERAL CONVENTION

946 TOGETHER WITH THE TRIENNIAL

RT OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL, 1944-1946

BX
5810
A23
1947-49
GTU
Storage

BX
5810
A23
1947-49

MGES
N277g
1947-49

MGEJ
N277g
1947-49
43456

Library of the
Church Divinity School
of the Pacific

GRADUATE THEOLOGICAL UNION
LIBRARY
1963

Mighty Through God

H. St. George Tucker, D.D., *The Presiding Bishop*

WHAT contribution should the Church make to the utilization of the opportunity opened up by victory in the war, now happily ended, to the development of a new and better world? Our General Church Program for the coming triennium should be an answer to that question.

The crushing of an enemy attack opens the way for a counter-offensive. Its purpose is to strike at the base from which the attack was launched. No victory is complete until the hostile forces have been dislodged from all their bases.

The base of the forces of evil is located deep in the hearts of men and women. Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life. When lust hath conceived, it bringeth forth sin. The victory won over sin as it manifests itself in the sphere of external activity, however overwhelming, will give only temporary security, so long as the source from which proceed the impulses that determine the quality of human actions remains a stronghold of evil. Expressed in practical, concrete terms this means that if we would prevent the tragedy of a third world war, a counter-offensive must be undertaken with a view to capturing for Christ evil's stronghold in the hearts of men and women.

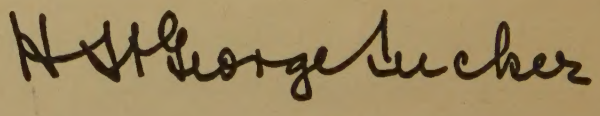
As we survey the results achieved through the victory won by

43456

preponderance of physical power, it is evident that even the use of atomic energy has not sufficed to make any appreciable change in the moral quality of man's inner life. The issues of life proceeding out of his heart are still tainted with selfishness, greed, fear, and impurity. If the counter-offensive is to attain its objective, its main reliance must be upon that divine power which alone is able to penetrate and transform man's inner life. The weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God. It is only as men and women are brought into communion with God through our Lord Jesus Christ that they can be qualified to play their part as citizens of that Kingdom of love and righteousness which we all recognize as essential for world peace and unity.

This is a call to the Church to intensify and to expand its missionary program, both at home and abroad. As a preparation for this during the past year we have been engaged in the effort known as Reconstruction and Advance. This preparatory effort, however, would lose its significance, unless it is followed up year by year with an intensified and expanded program of actual missionary work. The National Council has prepared for submission to the General Convention a triennial program based upon the assumption that the Church's response to the Reconstruction and Advance appeal is an expression of its determination to intensify and expand its missionary work.

What this means in terms of work to be undertaken is explained in these pages. The Proposed Budget which is herewith submitted represents an estimate of what it will cost to carry out such a program.



PRESIDING BISHOP

The Key to World Peace

THE world's desperate need calls for a great revival of power. People everywhere, terrified by the thought of another world war, are searching for a way to peace and security. For the sake of our children's children, we must put aside forever the implements of war, and go forward in world unity and peace. In this the Church has an imperative role.

The Church possesses the key to world unity: the brotherhood of man. Without this, there can be no progress, no matter how great the desire, for unity is the harvest land of peace, a rich soil, too deep for any fission roots. We must come to a full understanding of the brotherhood of man in the Fatherhood of God, realizing that no ideal demands of its followers a sterner task of fulfillment, of thoughtful, patient, unending concern for all.

Christianity alone can lead this generation to that peace which is essential to its preservation. Modern science, which has brought the threat of self-destruction, has also brought actual world unity within reach. But even modern science has no substitute for the last element in the equation, Christian workers of consecration, endurance, and unwavering faith. The Church must paint clearly to men the task ahead, its own role as a power for peace, and men's role within the Church as these workers. We can then carry throughout the earth the Good News of Jesus Christ, who lived the way to brotherhood.

The signs of the times favor the advance of the Church. A set of false ideologies has been defeated. A vacuum left by their destruction stands waiting for the first persuasive doctrine to arrive—or for the Church. Christianity today has a new recognition which grew during the war as our fighting men discovered, on the one hand, the influential work of missionaries, and on the other, their own need for strength beyond the strength of man. Leaders in every walk of life, soldiers and statesmen, scientists and artisans, the common man, all have publicly

The Church is alert to the rapid change of the present world scene. On the college campus, now crowded with returned servicemen and women, where today's youth are becoming tomorrow's leaders, the Church offers the strength of a Christ-centered life, the key to world peace.

acknowledged man's insufficiency without God, reminding the world that in shifting for himself, man finds only chaos and destruction.

The rebuilding of a war-shattered world is mankind's pressing problem today. To do this requires as great devotion and sacrifice as the war required — perhaps more, especially if that rebuilding is done upon the essential spiritual foundations. Everywhere men and women have noted the Church's leadership in bringing comfort and aid to stricken countries. They gave their approval in most compelling manner to the Reconstruction and Advance Fund, tangible evidence of a real desire for brotherhood and unity.

Now is the time for the Church to advance in new strength. Reconstruction and Advance is the prelude; the next few years will see the development of the theme, an unparalleled opportunity for the Church both here in the United States and overseas.

Recently the Church's Mission has been characterized by a peculiar alertness to the needs and opportunities of a rapidly changing scene. The Program and Budget, now presented to the General Convention by the National Council for the triennium 1947-49, is intended, in its size and structure, to meet effectively urgent demands of crucial days.

In 1942, total war was forcing increased curtailment of missionary effort overseas. Country after country in the Orient was blocked off by the war: Japan, China, the Philippines; the Armed Forces took over Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands. Liberia and the Caribbean became almost inaccessible. At this time the Church turned a more appraising eye to its work in the United States. Parts of the picture cried out for immediate action.

Peace Accelerates Urgency of Negro Mission

As it studied the needs of a nation at war the Church saw and grasped many new opportunities among servicemen and women in war industries, among Japanese Americans; Negroes, and the uprooted, both urban and rural. The coming of peace again brought changes; some of the wartime needs continued but with greatly accelerated urgency. Chief among these was among the Negroes. Their situation was one of rapid change. Migration over the various parts of the coun-

try was commonplace, as war industries drew the underpaid, undernourished, underprivileged sharecropper to the factory cities. Unskilled laborers poured into crowded Negro areas, bringing with them their ample families, even more perplexed than they about this new kind of life, ignorant of where to start making the tremendous adjustment.

In most places, the Negro found that the war brought new emancipation, new equality. Out of the need of the moment came opportunities in work and in leadership for him to prove his capabilities. The young servicemen traveled all over the world, gathering experience never before open to the average Negro.

Now again civilians, they face a new uncertainty. Must they sink to their old status of inequality, hemmed in on every side by prejudice and bias, or can they build a new life of freedom and security in a Christian democratic society? Can they engage in a vocation of their own choice, perhaps one learned during their years of service? Can they make their new home where they will, in any part of the country? Can they find for their children the opportunities for a better, richer life than they themselves enjoyed? In this task the Church has a paramount opportunity for leadership.

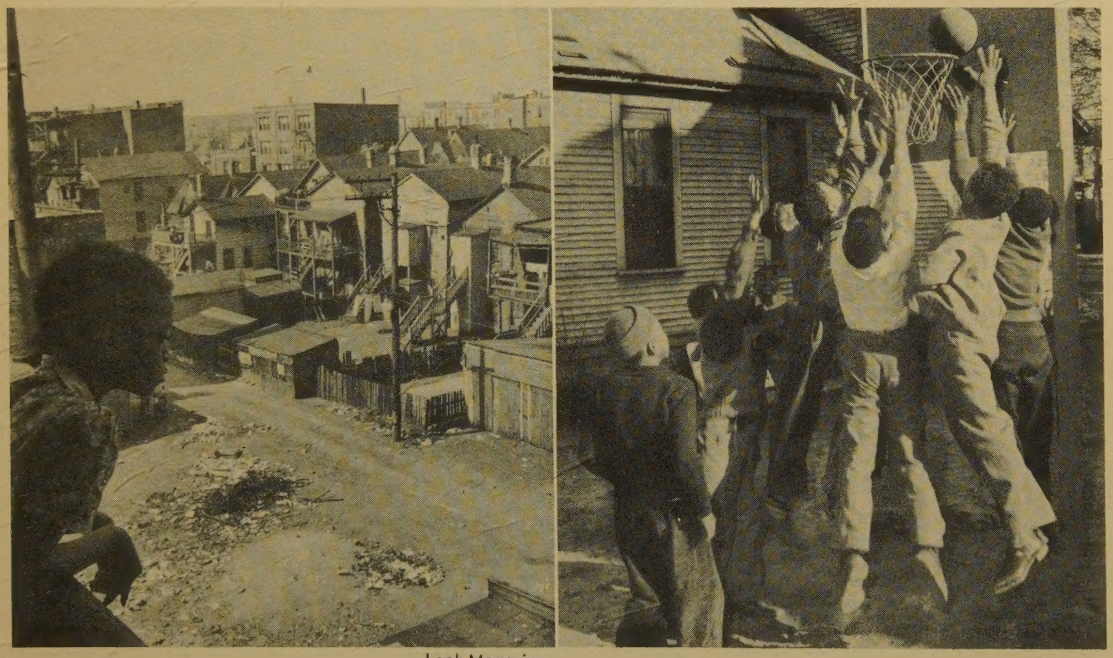
Freedom and equality can only be fully realized when they are well grounded in Christian principles. Miracles have not been wrought while these men were away. Their families are still living in overcrowded tenements in run-down sections of the city. Their children are still attending schools that are overcrowded, and understaffed, and finding their recreation in dirty streets, where trouble comes to meet them. Disease and crime are still to be combatted. There is a great need for the constructive, stabilizing work of the Church.

The Church already has proved that it can be of great help in this situation. It is the guardian of the Way, which holds good today, even as in the days of old. Many Negro leaders have long felt that the solution to their problems will be found not through rioting and confusion but through the peaceful and sympathetic working out of situations wherever possible, and through education of those who do not yet see the issue clearly as part of the brotherhood of man. The Church is the logical center for this as long as it holds the respect of both white and Negro as a capable agent biassed only toward the work of Jesus.

Already the practical task can be seen in process, especially among Churches

in crowded city areas. Recreational programs for children of all ages are the most needed. Clinics attack the health problem, and in the process of healing everyday cuts and bruises, effect much in the way of health education. A counseling service acts as a source of marital guidance, an employment agency, and everything in between. Adult education is welcomed in any field, health, economics, citizenship, child guidance.

Individual churches have proved the effectiveness of all these activities. A concerted program among Negro congregations would do much to alleviate the causes of Negro unrest, and would demonstrate substantially the place of the Church in one of the country's major problems. Work of this nature, however, is impossible without ample Church plants, and without an adequate, well-trained staff. Negro churches have been continuously handicapped by overused buildings, too small for the work to be done, and workers too few to undertake the service open to them in the community. This area of the Church's work must be



Look Magazine

Churches with Negro congregations in crowded city areas can, if adequately equipped and supported, contribute inestimably to the resolving of racial tensions. Some already have greatly counteracted the inadequate health and recreation facilities of their neighborhood by drawing children from underprivileged homes off the streets into a well-guided parish program, which includes medical aid and personal counseling.

well supported in order to be effective. With a little aid, Negro congregations have made a real contribution to the life of their city. With adequate support they will become a vital modern force.

The Church is alert to this opportunity. The Reconstruction and Advance Fund already has provided means for a more adequate ministry to Negroes in a great urban center. The Program and Budget here presented provides $39,000 for work along the lines begun so strategically during the war years under the leadership of the present Bishop of Liberia and now carried forward by his successor.

The New Rural Church is a Unifying Community Power

PROSPERITY, depression, war, nowhere had so devastating an effect as on the farms of America, scene of one of the most important elements in the nation's life. An element, too, with which in recent years all the larger Church groups seem to have lost touch. This was a dominant factor in the home scene as the Church gave increasing attention to the needs of a Christian America.

Gone is the small crossroads country church and too often nothing has taken its place. Everywhere is need for a vital rural church with a ministry attuned to a world in which peoples are on the move, where the farmer uses the latest scientific methods to improve his animals and increase his production, where time and distance have been annihilated. The rural church must compete successfully in its environment for the attention of its congregations; the nearby town stands within easy reach of car or truck. It probably serves a larger congregation, since they can come from greater distances. With all the disintegrating forces of modern life, it alone can provide the central, unifying, stabilizing factor on which the happiness of order is founded. It is a mature, well-rounded entity which touches every aspect of the varied farm existence. Its minister is a leader and cohesive force in the community.

In order to find this place in rural life, the Church must find new techniques, and leave behind completely the old-style gatherings which are out of harmony with modern mores. Modern educational techniques, for instance, are necessary. If the Church is to enter into the life of its people, it must be in harmony with

farming needs. Speakers on scientifis farming from the nearby college of agriculture draw an attentive audience to the men's club. The wives, many of whom are active in the Parent-Teacher's Association of the central school, like to enter into a discussion of the failings of their secondary schools. The Church school needs to be up to date, presenting religion to groups of young people with too little time for all their interests. Teachers must be skilled and informed, especially for the vacation Bible schools which are steadily proving their value. To balance the educational side, the Church program must also include a capable and attractive recreation program, including singing, dancing, and the more intimate evenings of talent shows and the like which are possible when all the participants are well acquainted and at ease with each other. Films on all subjects, including the so-called "sermons in the modern manner," achieve great popularity.

A new work has been started among the migrant population in our country. Through trailers and individual workers, the Church has followed them in their wanderings, acting as community center and stabilizer, giving much needed pastoral counseling which encourages the migrants to settle and build their lives in one community.

The key to the development of this kind of Church is the training of a rural ministry; leadership which the laity is seeking. Rural work demands of the Church an expansion in the most literal sense, an expansion into all sections of the country. Much can be done through correspondence and through radio for those areas to which a clergyman has not been sent. But the ultimate goal is to have in all areas a minister of God. Town-country church plans have been developed where a minister, located in a central parish, serves several smaller missions in surrounding territory. Externships are planned whereby in a large area deacons can reach some of the missions, thus gaining valuable experience. Frequent conferences keep the diocese in touch with the most isolated areas, and make possible the spread of new rural methods.

Training for the rural ministry is assuming greater importance in theological schools. Young men and women learn the specific problems involved and spend summers acquiring actual experience working in farming areas. Eventually it is hoped that a staunch group of rural workers can be built up,who will understand fully the demands made on the rural Church and the techniques for serving in an

Look Magazine

The new rural church is becoming not only a vital factor in its community but is offering vocational opportunities to young women eager to serve the Church.

all-around capacity the rural community. The task, however, is still in its initial stages. The specialized training of a rural ministry must be a long-term job, involving considerable funds. Many of the local communities where the rural church is revived will need financial aid to support their leaders adequately. But they will work to support their Church, for they miss it and want it in their lives. The Church must reach out to the most isolated of its people; many of them have long been waiting. To this end the Program and Budget proposed by National Council includes an item of $17,550 for rural work in addition to specific appropriations to aid such work in missionary districts and dioceses.

Christian Education Has New Significance

THESE are two aspects of the work administered by the Home Department which have been receiving special emphasis in recent years and which must continue to be stressed in the new triennium. Work in the other Divisions of the Home Department also has continued to advance; they too are poised at this crucial moment in the life of the Church for intensified activity.

Experience gathered in every realm of the Church's work has indicated increasingly that Church education for all ages is of utmost significance. A generation has grown up with almost no knowledge of the Bible, and a minimum of knowledge of the Church. Experimentation is needed from Church school up to adult education to make these studies alive and meaningful in the future.

To inaugurate an adequate curriculum the proposed Program and Budget includes $19,000 to be used by the Division of Christian Education for this purpose. These materials will be developed with the counsel of a representative group of skilled workers meeting frequently. They will help initiate a program to present the Church to its most impressionable young people.

Alongside this work, carrying on where the Church school leaves off, comes the United Movement of the Church's Youth, one of the most heartening and significant movements in the life of the Church today. Through it, the young people of the Church, many of whom wandered far from the door of the Church during the war, can return to find that a place in the Church is waiting for them with all their varied interests. They discover clearly defined the weight of the Church as a power for peace and the value of their contribution to it.

Among the young people arousing the concern of the Church, those in college present unique problems. In the four years of their study, no matter what their previous background, they are passing through a critical stage of doubt and development; they are choosing step by step the areas in which they wish to exercise leadership and initiative. They are constantly in need of guidance. In most college communities today, faculty advisers have crowded into their cramped schedules the pastoral function. The situation is ideal for a strong staff of experienced workers. To provide more college workers the Proposed Budget includes $31,945, an increase of $5,000 over the 1946 budget.

In education and counseling, the Church encounters all the social problems and disasters of our society. Through Christian Social Relations, through the Army and Navy Division, and the other arms of the Home Department, it must be ready to provide inspired leadership on the scene, to advance with true and constructive power for peace.

RNS

In roofless buildings, Christians in Japan, whose faith survived the sternest tests of the war years, are gathering in worship. Japan, suffering markedly from a malady that is fast becoming worldwide, exists in a spiritual vacuum; Christianity is a necessary element in all future plans. The Church overseas needs help in grasping this priceless opportunity.

Expanding Opportunity Overseas

With the end of the war, and the calls of distress from all sides, the Church has directed its attention once more overseas, rejoicing to reëstablish ties long severed. It is a strategic moment to act, to send material aid of food, clothing, money, and the materials for shelter; to send doctors, nurses, teachers, and evangelists as missionaries with the word of God. Those missions which have been able to remain open during the war, Liberia, for example, are sorely in need of the equipment and supplies which were cut to almost nothing. Missionaries who persevered through tension and misery need to be relieved by fresh, new workers, who can revive the work not only to former efficiency, but far beyond the old scope, according to the need.

In every overseas missionary district there are to be found energetic leadership and expanding opportunity. For nearly all, therefore, the Church must plan increased expenditure. The only areas not calling for larger budgets are Honolulu and Alaska where a growing measure of self-support makes possible expansion without added expense to the Church in the United States.

Though increases have been given at nearly every point, there are five regions which rightly demand and receive additional subsidies in relatively generous measure. These are China, Japan, Liberia, the Panama Canal Zone, and the Philippine Islands.

China Comes First

Eight years of war have left in China a destruction that is indescribable. Armies moved back and forth across fertile land, leaving the fields scorched and barren, the cities burned and looted. It is all but impossible for anyone who has not seen it to understand what it means to have the entire national economy dislocated. China is in dire need of reëstablishing some kind of equilibrium, and there is no time to lose.

Christian leadership during the war was notable. The work of the Church never ceased, and after Western leaders either left the country or were interned, Chinese Churchmen such as the Rev. Hsipen Stephen Wei, head of the Standing Committee of Shanghai, proved their powers by continuing with no abatement. They kept open St. John's University, Shanghai, to which students continued to

flock, reaching a record enrollment in the last year of the war. They reopened the graduate school there, and organized a school of agriculture; students were still able to get degrees at the theological school and the school of medicine.

Mrs. Lindel T'sen, wife of the Bishop of Honan, wrote describing the long, isolated occupation there: "During those days of anxiety the Church was carried on with vigorous effort. The services were well attended. They were many times interrupted by the coming of planes but the people stayed in church quietly worshipping. The offerings increased steadily. The Christians really did their part faithfully. The clergy visited their parishes just the same. . . ."

This perseverance has merited all the aid a sister Church can muster. St. John's University continued to serve for eight years on facilities already strained at the start of the war. No repairs were possible, no new buildings; there was no way even to keep the library and laboratories up to date. At the moment it is in the need of extensive help, despite the fact that it sustained very little war damage. How much worse is the plight of those whose congregations and students have returned from exile to view only ruins.

The Church in China is operating today largely on a makeshift basis. Large congregations have moved into undamaged chapels, shared with other congregations, where the walls have been whitened and the furniture is piecemeal. As soon as it was possible to return to the old site, Christians were back working. A spring report from Wusih described the reclamation of the hospital there: "More furniture has come to light, scattered about Wusih, than I ever hoped to see again, but many necessities are still lacking. The hospital is being scrubbed and repaired and painted, a slow and expensive process. It is open and going, with patients in all the beds on the ground floor while the second floor is being renovated."

Students crowd to school under leaking roofs; when boarding facilities are available, some of the students sleep on the floor. It is exciting to see such loyal support despite hardships for Christianity and its teaching. It is even more exciting, according to Bishop Lloyd R. Craighill, to feel behind it the resurgent spirit of Christ.

China is awaiting the resumption of American work; many experienced missionaries, plus some new faces, have already arrived there. They find a new China,

Through Reconstruction and Advance come shipments of a
(above) to overcome the aftermath of war. Food, medicin
clothes and supplies help to revive activity (below).

Today China, as symbolized by its youth (above) stands at the threshold of a new era, thanks in large measure to Christian schools like St. John's University, Shanghai (below), which has led the way toward widespread modern education in China. Beyond the chaos of refugees (below, right) and ruined buildings, arises the vision of a new revitalized China, in which the Church has a large part.

RNS Acme

and in many places, a job to be started all over again. Only those who are actually on the scene can tell what needs to be done first. There is, for example, a new group to be aided, faculty at Christian institutions, whose salaries hardly supply them with enough food; they will never ask for relief. Reports of this nature will in the future bring the American Church more in touch with the general situation. Meanwhile, American missionaries feel wanted and needed. "People on the street call me 'American' instead of the former terms, not too polite, for foreigner. Our Christians act as if I had come home."

Beyond all other areas China calls for the vigorous expansion of the Church's program of action: for more money, more men and women, and more courageous planning. In whatever terms we measure opportunity — in geographical extent, in abundance of population, in the cultural values and future influence of the people, in friendly readiness to hear and to receive, in ripeness to bear the fruit of a century of preparation, China may be only one field among many, but China comes first.

Japan Offers a Unique Challenge

Like China, Japan's cities are lying in ruins, and in them her churches and schools. St. Luke's Hospital in Tokyo is about the only sizable Church building which survived the bombing intact. Elsewhere in Tokyo, all but three of the twenty-four Episcopal churches were bombed out. Ministers who lost their churches often moved to other areas. Christians everywhere found their faith sorely tried; Bishop Paul Sasaki of Tokyo spent ninety-five days in prison, *incommunicado,* because of his activities in keeping alive the spirit of the Church.

It has never been easy to be a Christian in Japan. As in the days of the early Church, Christians were faced with compulsory emperor worship, and had to take the consequences if they refused to conform. The Christian family has remained small, but vital. Its members have been suspected of Western sympathies, and during the war were forced into a single, government-made union, in order to be more easily controlled. The Sei Ko Kwai refused, on the whole, to be a party to this scheme, although some of its parishes joined, believing it to be an honest path to Christian union. The Christians who have come through, with faith intact, are now prepared for tremendous sacrifice in order to build a society worthy

of taking its place among the United Nations, a society based on the teachings of Jesus.

In a roofless building, the members of the Sei Ko Kwai testified to this determination last May at a special service to mark the formal opening of the movement of rehabilitation. It was the largest Japanese Christian service since the war. The congregation represented the many different facets in the Nippon Sei Ko Kwai. All the bishops were present, with a large group of clergy. All the St. Luke's nurses turned out in uniform. Then there were students from St. Margaret's and St. Agnes' Schools for girls, from St. Paul's Middle School, Junior College, and University, from Central Theological College. And crowding the hall, sitting even on fire escapes within earshot, were the lay members of the Church, there to rededicate their efforts to Christ.

The old religions of Japan, Buddhism, and especially Shinto, have lost considerable ground with the defeat of their country. Emperor worship is a thing of the past. The people have been left spiritually stranded. At the same time, the occupation has made them curious about all things American, and underneath, about the basis for the American way of life which led to victory. Christian preaching can almost always draw a group of interested listeners.

Japan offers a unique missionary challenge. The groundwork has already been laid in the years before the war; its strength has been tested by the ability of the Sei Ko Kwai to carry on without foreign leaders, and since V-J Day, 1945, to start anew, quickly and capably. The interest is tremendous throughout the country to hear the teaching of the Gospel. All that is needed are the resources to carry out the program. It is still impossible to tell exactly what is the detailed situation of the Sei Ko Kwai; communications were too thoroughly disrupted for the country to merge as a whole in this short time. The Church, through its House of Bishops, has already called upon the Church in America to send twelve teachers for our four educational institutions. To meet this need as well as the need for scholarships and for subsidies for the Japanese clergy in this time of their distress, $35,000 has been placed in the Budget for Japan. From this work may develop one of the strongholds of the Anglican Communion.

RNS

Liberia's Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Bravid W. Harris, has in one year made remarkable progress. At home, he points out on map the great needs, the great opportunities which he, as the Church's representative, faces today in this century-old mission.

Liberia: A Half-Starved Stepchild

THOUGH one of our oldest foreign missions and our only post in the continent of Africa, Liberia has long been the half-starved stepchild of the Episcopal Church. It is the one missionary district which, so far as equipment and budget resources go, can only be described as a disgrace to the Church at home.

There are more handicaps than helps in the country itself. Once materiel has been shipped across the Atlantic to the port of Monrovia, the much greater task must be faced of transporting it to its ultimate destination. Communications are almost non-existent. One must travel by small boat up the rivers or along the coast, or else by pack, for only two primary roads have been built. As a result, the country is not the least bit unified, the government and business groups being entirely out of touch with the tribes of the interior. The natural resources of the country, potentially quite rich, are almost entirely undeveloped. The population is not large, and its different elements have not yet learned to work together. Labor is scarce, especially semi-skilled and skilled workers; only one school for industrial training exists, the Booker T. Washington Institute — and that with limited enrollment.

The Liberian people are not in a position to help themselves. Disease is a commonplace; malaria, hookworm, leprosy, yaw, all kinds of intestinal diseases cut the efficiency of the individual. Diet is generally inadequate and medical aid is hard to find. Most of the population is illiterate, blocked into silence by tribal dialects. If the children happen to live near a school, they may attend for a short time, but on the whole, the family economy demands their labor. Native initiative is completely unknown.

It is at these problems that the Church has aimed its attack in Liberia. Village schools have sought out the children in their own environment, proving to them that an education is worth the time spent away from crops. The schools are a village affair, supported by the tribe. Boys educated there can become leaders in their tribes, further fitted by education for the life they have inherited. Or, they can go on to the Epicopal High School at Cape Mount, there to develop more fully their leadership qualities, and bear weight in the affairs of the whole country.

Three Lions

Medical missions guide the people towards their greatest capacities, both as Churchmen and as citizens. High standards of training like those at St. Luke's Hospital in Puerto Rico, have produced a group of young nationals fully equipped to return to their countrymen and offer the most effective and understanding service.

St. Timothy's Hospital at Cape Mount has been struggling for years to check the disease rate among those who stream in by foot from the hinterland for relief from their physical discomfort. Health education is a continual process, sanitary living, good diet, treatment of wounds, first aid which, if observed, would make considerable difference in the health standards of the country. But the process has been a discouraging one.

The Church in Liberia simply does not have the equipment for the task it has taken upon itself. The village schools are pitifully few in number, with next to no books and study material. The native teachers have often not completed high school training themselves. The central schools, St. John's, the House of Bethany, the Episcopal High School, the Julia Emery Hall do not even have adequate sanitary facilities. The same is true of the hospital.

These are the instruments of aid which Liberia needs; they are helping

Liberia to help itself. In their present state they are pitifully inadequate. The House of Bishops having chosen in 1945 an exceptionally able Negro as Bishop of Liberia, we owe to him and to his hard-pressed fellow workers ungrudging and growing support.

Canal Zone Grows in Two Directions

The Panama Canal Zone, also under a new leader of vision and energy, is growing in two directions. After forty years of postponement, work has been begun in the Republic of Colombia, part of which has always been included in this missionary district. Moreover, the House of Bishops of the Province of the West Indies, acting through its Archbishop, has proposed to the Presiding Bishop the cession to American jurisdiction of large tracts of territory now forming part of the Anglican Diocese of British Honduras. This area includes northern Panama, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua. If, as we hope, the House of Bishops accepts this offer, increased appropriations for our missionary district must take effect at once.

The energy, enthusiasm, and sound judgment which characterized the Episcopate of Bishop Binsted in Japan were a providential gift to the Philippines in a dark hour when the district was without a bishop and war was imminent. These qualities are manifest in the plans for advance which he has submitted to the Council. These plans command the approval of all who are familiar with conditions and opportunities in the Islands, who are not content that our Church should mark time in the old tracks, and who look forward to enlarging our former spheres of service and reaching out to new fields.

The World Needs the Treasure of the Church

To reach out is the character of the Church's task everywhere. Calls come from all sides; unspoken need lies in every part of the world. It is not simply a physical need born of starvation, disease, ignorance. Physical well-being has shown itself time after time as insufficient. Comfort, health, education, these benefits must be firmly rooted in a spiritual richness that cannot be defeated. Then there is no danger of their misuse, their transformation into threats, misery. The world needs most of all an unshakable spiritual security. This is the treasure of the Church. Nothing must hinder its spread throughout all the earth.

The Budget Proposed for 1947

THE National Council under the provisions of Canon 4 is charged with the duty of presenting to the General Convention a program for the next triennium and a detailed budget for the ensuing year.

The proposed program reflects the new opportunities discussed elsewhere in this book and rising costs. The budget recommended for 1947 is for a total of $3,213,769 or $478,711 greater than the budget for 1946.

To provide for present needs which could not be included in the 1947 budget and to make possible an extension of the work in all areas the National Council recommends that General Convention approve a budget for 1948 in the sum of $3,560,000 and for 1949 in the sum of $3,910,000.

As provided by canon, the Council submits herewith a detailed budget as recommended for 1947.

Domestic I Missionary Work DIOCESES	1946 Budget	Budget Recommended	Increase —*Decrease*
Arkansas	$5,960	$8,210	$2,250
California	1,500*	1,500	
Chicago	1,200*	1,200	
Dallas	800*	800	
East Carolina	7,079	7,179	100
Eau Claire	1,500	6.050	4,550
Florida	1,611	1,611	
Fond du Lac	2,040	2,040	
Georgia	3,075	3,125	50
Los Angeles	2,000*	2,000	
Minnesota	8,220*	8,120	*—100*
Mississippi	2,490	2,490	
Montana	7,238	9,638	2,400
Nebraska	2,200*	17,682	15,482
North Carolina	250	——	*—250*
Northern Indiana	1,500	1,550	50
Northern Michigan	3,200	3,200	
Olympia	6,500*	7,750	1,250
Oregon	1,500	1,600	100
Sacramento	8,026*	8,026	
South Carolina	6,634*	6,634	
South Florida	4,172	4,172	
Southern Virginia	3,100	3,150	50
Southwestern Virginia	12,400	12,750	350
Upper South Carolina	5,200	5,350	150
Western Michigan	3,100	3,100	
Western North Carolina	11,649	13,899	2,250
West Texas	1,500	1,550	50
	$115,644	$144,376	$28,732

DISTRICTS	1946 Budget	Budget Recommended	Increase —*Decrease*
Arizona	$45,131	$44,181	*—$950*
Eastern Oregon	16,428	16,978	550
Idaho	26,520	27,120	600
Nevada	26,385*	29,035	2,650
New Mexico	32,726*	33,376	650
North Dakota	22,320	23,870	1,550
North Texas	11,196	14,096	2,900
Salina	19,345	22,095	2,750
San Joaquin	18,187*	18,687	500
South Dakota	84,706	88,506	3,800
Spokane	25,943*	26,543	600
Utah	18,735*	19,235	500
Western Nebraska	14,365	——	*—14,365*
Wyoming	43,199*	45,399	2,200
	$405,186	$409,121	$ 3,935
Total Dioceses and Districts	$520,830	$553,497	$32,667
Less: From UTO balances as of 12/31/45	9,310		9,310
	$511,520	$553,497	$41,977

* These Dioceses and Districts are receiving all or part of their appropriation in 1946 from the general item for *War Industry Work* or *Japanese Work*, such appropriations for 1947 being carried over into the regular diocesan schedules.

SPECIAL FIELDS			
Rural Work	$12,250	$17,150	$4,900
Negro Work	31,919	38,000	6,081
Japanese Work	13,700	4,000	*—9,700*
War Industry	19,700	——	*—19,700*
	$77,569	$59,150	*—$18,419*

MISCELLANEOUS	1946 Budget	Budget Recommended	Increase —*Decrease*
Retired Workers	$35,000	$37,000	$ 2,000
Central Off. Exp. (Item No. 1)	18,200	20,500	2,300
Church Pension Fund	19,702	26,000	6,298
Interdenom'l Agencies	2,390	2,390	
Literature for the Blind	1,200	1,200	
Emergencies & Growth	2,400	2,400	
Outfits, Medical (Item U)	3,333	3,333	
Travel for all Fields	3,000	3,000	
Saly. adj. for Clergy in Dist.	2,000	2,000	
Add'l appro. Sal. Women Wkrs.	2,000	2,000	
Contingent Fund	3,842	7,342	3,500
	$93,067	$107,165	$14,098
	$682,156	$719,812	$37,656
V Administrative Expense			
CENTRAL OFF. EXP.			
Pension Fund Prem.	$1,365	$2,050	$ 685
Staff Salys. (4)	7,748	9,200	1,452
Travel of Off. & Reps.	5,000	5,000	
Print. & Publications	200	200	
Contingent Fund	200	200	
	$14,513	$16,650	$ 2,137
Total Domestic	$696,669	$736,462	$39,793
Overseas			
I Missionary Work			
EXTRA-CONTINENTAL			
Alaska	$64,252	$65,909	$ 1,657
Honolulu	51,860	51,290	—570
Philippines	115,265	131,565	16,300
Panama Canal Zone	30,027	50,554	20,527
Puerto Rico	89,845	91,695	1,850
	$351,249	$391,013	$39,764
OVERSEAS			
Anking	$33,802	$60,657	$26,855
Brazil	75,629	82,429	6,800
Cuba	69,507	71,987	2,480
Dominican Republic	15,369	16,149	780
Haiti	41,095	44,425	3,330
Hankow	83,832	134,332	50,500
India	9,000	10,000	1,000
Japan	7,688	40,518	32,830
Liberia	62,102	84,776	22,674
Mexico	46,223	54,966	8,743
Shanghai	105,310	182,744	77,434
Kuling School	500	500	
China (General)	48,837	——	—48,837
China Exp. of Gen'l Synod	2,000	2,000	
	$600,894	$785,483	$184,589
MISCELLANEOUS			
Retired Workers	$77,731	$88,000	$10,269
Central Off. Exp. (Item 1)	9,200	11,000	1,800
Church Pens. Fund Prems.	21,500	36,200	14,700
Interdenom'l Agencies	9,610	12,810	3,200
Scholps. for Missy. Vol'teers	2,400	3,500	1,100
Conferences for Missys.	276	600	324
Trvl. Outfit Med., (Item R)	64,055	89,000	24,945
Special Needs	1,500	1,500	
Emergencies and Growth	1,000	1,000	
Contingent Fund	2,622	3,000	378
Assoc. Miss. Medical Office	2,500	2,500	

	1946 Budget	Budget Recommended	Increase —*Decrease*
Central Office S.H.S.K.H.		$ 4,000	$ 4,000
Central Office General Subsidy		5,000	5,000
National Christian Council		2,000	2,000
College of Chinese Studies		300	300
	$192,394	$260,410	$ 68,016
	$1,144,537	$1,436,906	$292,369
V Administrative Expense			
CENTRAL OFF. EXPENSE			
Pension Fund Prem.	$ 345	$ 550	$ 205
Salys. of Staff (6)	11,778	13,245	1,467
Travl. of Reprs. & Off.	1,100	1,100	
Print. & Publications	250	250	
	$13,473	$15,145	$ 1,672
Total Overseas	$1,158,010	$1,452,051	$294,041
Christian Education			
II Education and Promotion			
Officers' Salaries	$15,850	$19,000	$ 3,150
Pens. Fund Prems.	761	1,200	439
Trvl. Offis. & Reprs.	3,700	3,700	
Gift to Int'l Counc.	750	750	
Conferences	1,500	1,500	
Curricula Develop.		19,000	19,000
	$22,561	$45,150	$22,589
V Administrative Expense			
Staff Salaries (4)	$ 7,436	$ 9,000	$ 1,564
Publications	100	100	
Contingent Fund	100	100	
	$ 7,636	$ 9,200	$ 1,564
Total Christian Education	$30,197	$54,350	$24,153
Christian Social Relations			
II Education and Promotion			
Officers' Salaries	$10,650	$12,000	$ 1,350
Pension Fd. Prems.	799	1,200	401
Trvl. Off. & Repres.	2,000	2,500	500
Soc. Rel. & Indust. Conf.	2,400	3,000	600
	$15,849	$18,700	$ 2,851
V Administrative Expense			
Salaries of Staff (2)	$ 4,004	$ 6,900	$ 2,896
Public. & Books	100	200	100
Contingent Fund	100	100	
	$ 4,204	$ 7,200	$ 2,996
Total Christian Social Relations	$20,053	$25,900	$ 5,847
College Work			
I Missionary Work			
Officers' Salaries	$ 5,550	$ 6,500	$ 950
Pens. Fund Prems.	416	650	234
Expenses (Conf. etc.)	1,500	3,000	1,500
College Workers	26,945	31,945	5,000
Pens. Fd. Prem. (Col. Wks)	775	1,400	625
Provincial Travel	1,350	1,350	
Travel	2,000	2,500	500
Univ. Com. Ch. Bds. of Ed.	250	250	
Unit. Stud. Chris. C'cl.	1,000	1,500	500
	$39,786	$49,095	$ 9,309
V Administrative Expense			
Salaries of Staff (2)	$ 3,770	$ 4,600	$ 830
Total College Work	$43,556	$53,695	$10,139

Youth Work II Education and Promotion	1946 Budget	Budget Recommended	Increase —*Decrease*
Officers' Salaries	$12,750	$13,800	$ 1,050
Pens. Fd. Prem.	762	1,150	388
Ext. of U. M. Ch. Youth	1,000	1,000	
Exp. (Conf. Trav. etc.)	6,000	6,000	
Travel	1,000	1,500	500
	$21,512	$23,450	$ 1,938
V Administrative Expense			
Salaries of Staff (2)	$ 3,822	$ 4,300	$ 478
Expenses	500	500	
Contingent Fund	188	——	*—188*
	$ 4,510	$ 4,800	$ 478
Total Youth Work	$26,022	$28,250	$ 2,128
Promotion			
II Education and Promotion			
Officers' Salaries	$38,550	$56,500	$17,950
Pens. Fund Prems.	2,296	3,300	1,004
Speakers' Bureau	4,000	4,000	
Field Conferences	2,500	7,500	5,000
News & Field Appro.	3,000	3,000	
Trav. of Off. & Reprs.	10,000	14,000	4,000
Exp. Rad., Mot. Pic., Exhib.	15,000	23,500	8,500
Printing	18,000	24,000	6,000
Photos	450	1,000	550
Books and Magazines	50	50	
Contingent Fund	1,000	1,000	
	$94,846	$137,850	$43,004
V Administrative Expense			
Salaries (1 Off., 30 Staff)	$55,394	$ 67,258	$11,864
Total Promotion	$150,240	$205,108	$54,868
Finance			
V Administrative Expense			
Officers' Salaries	$14,636	$16,800	$ 2,164
Salaries of Staff (24)	40,586	54,000	13,414
Cost of Coll. Cks.	100	100	
Surety Bd., Burgl. Ins.	1,130	1,100	*—30*
Ins.—Errors & Omis.	350	350	
Exp. of Real Est. Div.	750	750	
Contingent Fund	379	1,000	621
Total Finance	$57,931	$74,100	$16,169
Woman's Auxiliary			
II Education and Promotion			
Officers' Salaries	$23,850	$28,200	$ 4,350
Travel Off. & Reprs.	12,730	12,730	
Conferences		1,500	1,500
	$36,580	$42,430	$ 5,850
V Administrative Expense			
Salaries of Staff (7)	$13,858	$18,000	$ 4,142
Print. & Publications	150	150	
Contingent Fund	200	200	
	$14,208	$18,350	$ 4,142
Total Woman's Auxiliary	$50,788	$60,780	$ 9,992

Forward in Service II Education and Promotion	1946 Budget	Budget Recommended	Increase —*Decrease*
Officers' Salaries	$ 5,550		*—$5,550*
Pens. Fund Prems.	417		*—417*
Travel of Offi. & Reprs.	4,029		*—4,029*
	$ 9,996		*—$9,996*
V Administrative Expense			
Salaries of Staff (1)	2,004		*—2,004*
Total Forward in Service	$12,000		*—$12,000*
General Administration			
I Missionary Work			
Officers' Salaries	$ 8,500	$14,500	$ 6,000
Pens. Fd. Prems.	636	1,450	814
Travel	200	1,200	1,000
Comm. on Reference	1,500	2,500	1,000
	$10,836	$19,650	$ 8,814
V Administrative Expense			
Officers' Salaries	$14,050	$15,000	$ 950
Pens. Fund Prem.	416	600	184
Salaries of Staff (7)	12,590	16,900	4,310
Contingent Fund	250	250	
Printing		1,000	1,000
	$27,306	$33,750	$ 6,444
Total General Administration	$38,142	$53,400	$15,258
Presiding Bishop's Committee on Laymen's Work			
II Education and Promotion			
Officers' Salaries	$11,210	$12,000	$ 790
Pens. Fund Prem.	486	650	164
Travel, Conferences	3,500	3,000	*—500*
V Administrative Expense			
Postage, Printing	4,500	2,200	*—2,300*
Salaries of Staff	4,000	4,600	600
Contingent Fund	534	350	*—184*
	$24,230	$22,800	*—$1,430*
From Outside Income	5,230		5,230
Total Layman's Work	$19,000	$22,800	$ 3,800
Office Equipment and Maintenance Accounts			
V Administrative Expense			
Off. Equip. & Maint.	$10,500	$13,500	$ 3,000
Telephone	4,000	4,500	500
Postage & Express	12,500	12,000	*—500*
Telegrams and Cables	1,500	1,500	
Auditing	2,400	3,000	600
Add'l. Asst. for Depts.	3,000	3,500	500
Staff Ins.—Life	2,000	2,500	500
Staff Ins.—Pension	20,000	24,000	4,000
Trvl. Exp. of Counc. Mem.	8,000	8,000	
Legal Expense	2,600	3,600	1,000
Health Service	1,000	1,000	
Rental Outside Space		9,257	9,257
Gen. Conven. Expense	1	4,000	3,999
Total Office Equipment, Staff Insurance, etc.	$67,501	$90,357	$22,856

Church Missions House SUPERINTENDENT'S DIVISION V Administrative Expense	1946 Budget	Budget Recommended	Increase —*Decrease*
Officers' Salaries	$ 4,600	$ 5,300	$ 700
Salaries of Staff (16)	20,566	23,000	2,434
Expenses	13,000	14,000	1,000
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT			
V Administrative Expense			
Salaries of Staff (10)	17,680	21,000	3,320
BOOK STORE			
V Administrative Expense			
Salaries of Staff (4)	7,930	9,130	1,200
LIBRARY			
V Administrative Expense			
Salaries of Staff (2)	3,900	4,400	500
Expenses	500	500	
Total Superintendent's Division	$68,176	$77,330	$ 9,154

Other Appropriations I Missionary Work			
Church Inst. for Negroes	$150,393	$163,000	$12,607
Colored Inst. Workers	4,950	3,320	—*1,630*
Add'l. UTO Appro. for Women		14,667	14,667
Aid to British Missions	15,000		—*15,000*
Aid to European Churches	42,132		—*42,132*
General Contingent Fund	7,651	7,199	—*452*
Retired Workers (General)	544	544	
Total	$220,670	$188,730	—*$31,940*

II Education and Promotion	1946 Budget	Budget Recommended	Increase —*Decrease*
Retired Workers	$ 993	$ 993	
III Miscellaneous Activities			
Advisory Com. on Eccles. Rel.	2,100	2,100	
Conf. & Training Centers:			
St. Margaret's, Berkeley	1,800	2,400	600
Brent House, Chicago	11,600	11,600	
Windham House, New York	5,700	8,420	2,720
Training from UTO	6,666	11,666	5,000
American Churches in Europe	1,000	1,000	
World Relief Administration	5,000	5,000	
Comm. on Post War Ministry	2,500	——	—*2,500*
World Council of Churches	2,250	2,250	
Retired Workers	2,284	2,284	
Total	$40,900	$46,720	$ 5,820
IV Cooperating Agencies			
Girls' Friendly Society	$ 4,500	$ 8,000	$ 3,500
Church Mission of Help	8,540	8,540	
Church Periodical Club	6,875	8,875	2,000
Federal Council of Churches	8,200	10,000	1,800
Church Society for College Work	100	100	
Total	$28,215	$35,515	$ 7,300
V Administrative Expense			
Retired Workers	$ 5,995	$ 7,228	$ 1,233
TOTAL BUDGET	$2,735,058	$3,213,769	$478,711

THE National Council is required to present to General Convention, with the proposed budget, a plan for the apportionment to the Dioceses and Missionary Districts of the sum needed to execute the program. The Council estimates that in 1947 it will receive from the income on Trust Funds, from that part of the United Thank Offering designated for budget purposes and from other sources aside from payments on quotas, the sum of $651,790 leaving $2,561,979 to be apportioned to the Dioceses and Districts.

The National Council recommends to General Convention a continuance of the plan of apportionment in use in this triennium:

"That for the next triennium 1947-1949 the current expenses of each Diocese and District for a six-year period shall be the primary basis for determining its apportionment upon the system of mathematical calculation as used in the triennium of 1944-1946. This mathematical calculation may be modified by the following factors:

(a) Communicant strength of each Diocese and District

(b) Its past six-year record of giving to the General Church Program

(c) Local conditions such as indebtedness, endowments, economic status, etc."

Report of The National Council

I RECONSTRUCTION AND ADVANCE

FACED by the destruction of mission property in war areas and the need throughout the world for reconstruction and relief, the General Convention of 1943 authorized the National Council to present to the Church an appeal in such amount and at such time as it might determine. Thus was the Reconstruction and Advance Fund inaugurated.

In October 1944 the Council decided that the time had come to present the matter to the Church. An objective of $3,000,000 was then discussed but at the meeting in February 1945 this figure was rejected as entirely inadequate and a goal of $5,000,000 was adopted and announced. The House of Bishops, at its meeting held January 31, 1945 gave the plan its hearty and unanimous endorsement.

By May 1945 a number of dioceses had started work. The National Council decided not to allot any quotas at that time but some of the dioceses adopted objectives based on a total need of $5,000,000.

In September 1945 came the insistent appeal for help from the Churches in Europe and Asia and the Council voted to appropriate ten per cent of whatever was raised to this purpose and directed that remittances be started at once to the World Council of Churches in Geneva, Switzerland. At the same time information came to the Council of rising costs of rebuilding and new needs throughout the mission fields. These developments caused the Council, at its meeting held in December 1945, to issue an appeal to the Church for an over-subscription of the Fund to the end that at least $8,800,000 might be realized. In spite of the difficulty of readjusting plans to meet this larger objective the response of the Church was immediate and enthusiastic. Objectives were revised upward

and a great effort made to reach with the appeal every member of the Church. The total amount raised will be announced at this General Convention.

Early in 1945 the work of rebuilding started. Missionary bishops were authorized to proceed with repairs where these were of a minor character. Surplus material and equipment were purchased from the Army and Navy and a few appropriations from the Fund were made for advance work in non-war areas.

In the meantime the Presiding Bishop appointed a Commission to visit the Orient to survey the area and discuss with the leaders of the Church in the East plans for reconstruction. While the departure of this Commission has been delayed until the autumn of 1946, consultations are now being held here with the leaders of other communions and similar conferences are going on in China to the end that all Christian work in that area may be coördinated to the fullest possible extent.

Aside from the rebuilding of damaged or destroyed structures the Church has reaped a great benefit from this campaign. Thousands of earnest workers have been engaged in the work of presenting to their fellow members a new conception of the missionary task, and bringing to them a realization of the vital part which the Christian Church must assume in rebuilding a broken world.

II THE YEARS 1944 - 1946

THE Annual Reports of the National Council for the years 1943, 1944, and 1945, which have been widely circulated throughout the Church, show in detail the financial transactions of The Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, the corporation through which the National Council operates. Some of the more important matters are reviewed here.

Balanced Budgets

GENERAL CONVENTION instructed the National Council to balance its budget at the beginning of each year by limiting its proposed expenditures to an amount not in excess of income reasonably to be expected. This has been done and in no year has it been necessary to use the principal of legacies to secure this balance, but in the years 1944 and 1945 reductions in the budgets as approved by General Convention were necessary. No reduction was made in the 1946 budget.

Increase in Giving

THE GIVING of the Church for budget purposes has shown a fine increase during this triennium as is indicated in the following table. The recovery from the depths of the depression has been most encouraging and we now look forward to the time when the high record of 1926 will be surpassed.

Record of Budget Giving

		Total Giving	Per Communicant
1919	Prior to Nation-wide Campaign	$1,472,949	$1.37
1920	First results of Nation-wide Campaign	2,969,121	2.73
1922	Decline of Enthusiasm	2,432,240	2.15
1926	High Record Year	3,028,983	2.54
1930	Holding Near Record	2,884,420	2.25
1939	Depths of Depression	1,393,012	.93
1943	Slow Recovery	1,483,049	.96
1944	Beginning of Upswing	1,796,473	1.14
1945	Continued Progress	1,883,804	1.20
1946	(Expectations) Still Higher	1,937,093	1.23

The Deficit

IN the depression years of 1933 and 1934 the Missionary Society incurred a deficit which at the end of 1934 amounted to	$852,739.73
By the end of 1942 as reported to the preceding General Convention this deficit had been reduced by the use of undesignated legacies and operating balances to	513,924.78
During the years 1943, 1944, and 1945 there was effected from the same sources a further reduction of	471,754.32
As of December 31, 1945 the deficit was	$ 42,170.46

Trust Funds

WHILE the rate of income on capital funds has been decreasing steadily the market values of the corporate and Government securities constituting the major part of the investments of the Missionary Society have shown a marked increase.

As of June 28, 1946, these securities had a market value of $930,492 more than their book value of $7,184,068.22. No valuation has been attempted as to the real estate and real estate mortgages constituting about 27% of the total Trust Funds. Great progress has been made in the last three years in disposing of real estate acquired by foreclosure and little remains to be sold. Losses in such transactions have been charged against the Profit and Loss Account which represents profits or loss on sales of securities. On July 1 this account had a credit balance of $759,411.58.

Salaries of Officers

As required by Canon the Council submits a statement of the salaries being paid to its officers as of July 1, 1946. The salary schedule of all other employees is on file in the Treasurer's office.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The Rev. James Thayer Addison, D.D., *Vice President* (Rent, $2,480; Salary, $6,020)	$8,500
Lewis B. Franklin, D.C.L., *Treasurer*	8,500
The Rev. Franklin J. Clark, D.D., *Secretary*	5,550

OVERSEAS DEPARTMENT

The Rev. James Thayer Addison, D.D., *Director*

Mr. Earl J. Fowler, *Assistant Secretary*	4,600
The Rev. A. Ervine Swift, *Assistant Secretary* (Rent, $672; Salary, $3,928)	4,600

HOME DEPARTMENT

The Rev. George A. Wieland, S.T.D., *Director* (Rent $1,500; Salary, $7,000)	8,500

DOMESTIC MISSIONS

The Rev. Clifford L. Samuelson, *Associate Secretary* (Rent, $1,500; Salary, $3,600)	5,100
The Rev. Tollie L. Caution, *Secretary for Negro Work* (Rent $690; Salary, $3,910)	4,600

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

The Rev. George A. Wieland, S.T.D., *Executive Secretary*

The Rev. D. A. McGregor, PH.D., *Executive Secretary*	$5,550
The Rev. Vernon C. McMaster, S.T.D., *Secretary of Church Schools* (Rent, $840; Salary, $3,760)	4,600
Miss Charlotte Tompkins, *Secretary of Teachers' Training*	2,850
Miss Frances M. Young, *Secretary for Child Study*	2,850

COLLEGE WORK

The Rev. Thomas V. Barrett, *Executive Secretary* (Rent, $1,380; Salary, $4,170)	5,550

YOUTH WORK

The Rev. William Crittenden, *Executive Secretary*	5,550
Miss Mary Margaret Brace, *Educational Secretary*	2,600

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS

The Rev. Almon R. Pepper, D.D., *Executive Secretary* (Rent, $1,509; Salary, $4,041)	5,550

DEPARTMENT OF PROMOTION

Mr. Robert D. Jordan, *Director*	8,500
Mr. William E. Leidt, *Editor of Forth and Director of Publications*	5,100
The Rev. John W. Irwin, *Press Relations*	5,100
Miss Gladys W. Barnes, *Press Relations*	2,850
Mr. Carl J. Fleischman, *Business Manager*	4,300

NATIONAL COUNCIL FIELD OFFICERS

The Rev. Clarence W. Jones	5,100
The Rev. James W. F. Carman	5,100
The Rev. A. Ronald Merrix, (Rent, $840; Salary, $4,260)	5,100
The Rev. Edgar R. Neff	5,100

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

Lewis B. Franklin, D.C.L., *Treasurer*

Mr. James E. Whitney, *Assistant Treasurer*	$5,200
Mr. Lindley M. Franklin, Jr., *Assistant Treasurer*	4,600
Mr. John Greiner, *Comptroller*	4,600
Mr. Harry L. Dietz, *Purchasing Agent*	4,600

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY

Mrs. Arthur M. Sherman, *Executive Secretary*	4,150
Miss Edna Beardsley, *Assistant Secretary*	3,000
Miss Avis E. Harvey, *Educational Secretary*	3,000
Miss Dorothy Stabler, *Supply Secretary*	3,000
Miss Ellen B. Gammack, *Personnel Secretary*	3,000
Mrs. Derrill D. Taber, *Field Worker*	2,750

THE PRESIDING BISHOP'S COMMITTEE ON LAYMEN'S WORK

The Rev. Arnold M. Lewis, *Executive Director* (Rent, $600; Salary, $4,950)	5,550
Mr. William L. Richards, *Associate Director*	5,000

III HEADQUARTERS BUILDING INADEQUATE

THE Church Missions House at 281 Fourth Avenue, New York, was first occupied in the year 1894 and for the past fifty-two years has served as the missionary headquarters of the Church. For about twenty-five years a part of the building was rented to commercial concerns and, after that, several related Church organizations were housed there. Of these only the American Church Building Fund Commission and a desk for the Secretary of the House of Bishops remain.

With the growth of its work and that of the Woman's Auxiliary, the Council has been more and more hampered by lack of space and obsolete facilities. Calvary Church, next door, generously loaned the Council a large room for the

storage of material but new plans of the parish have necessitated its withdrawal. In consequence of this the Council was forced to move its library into the former Directors' Room in order to provide ground floor space for the Shipping Department. Since then the Council meetings have had to be held outside the building in any quarters that could be obtained. The only other conference room in the building is now the book store.

The Council has given consideration to the possibility of enlarging Church Missions House by constructing additional stories but the cost seems prohibitive. Even if this were done, we would have only a fifty-year-old building with its awkward and inefficient distribution of the available space and heavy cost of maintenance. The Council therefore decided that a new building is an imperative need.

While this matter was under consideration, other missionary boards and religious agencies were faced with the same problem. The suggestion was made that a solution for all the groups might be found in the erection of a building or a group of buildings in New York City which could house a large number of organizations engaged in missionary and religious work. Such a plan would reduce the total cost by providing for unified services such as shipping, book store, library, printing and mimeographing, large conference rooms, rest rooms, etc. One plan under consideration is for a group of buildings so that each of the larger missionary organizations such as ours might have a building of its own, with facilities to be used in common, housed in a central building which would also accommodate the interdenominational agencies such as the Federal Council of Churches of Christ, the Foreign Missions Conference, and the Home Missions Council as well as the smaller missionary organizations. In case this "unit" plan should prove to be too expensive, it probably would be possible for each of the larger organizations to have its own special entrance and address in a single building. If this plan of a unified missionary headquarters does not prove to be practical, it is the intention of the Council to explore the possibility of selling the present site and building a new Church Missions House elsewhere.

GTU Library
3 2400 00685 3521

GTU Library
2400 Ridge Road
Berkeley, CA 94709
For renewals call (510) 649-2500
All items are subject to recall